SPECTUS OF THE WASHINGTON AMERICAN.

in declaring our principles, we add, that the FAREWELL ADDRESS of the Father of his country, as illustrated by the broad light of his administration, is our political text-book and eade mecum; and shall be our compass and chart.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

the counting of the votes which were returned to him, pertify from their personal knowledge that more than two illowand of the three blooms over than two illowand of the three blooms over the two illowand of the three blooms o

antouched and unimpared, in gave may be cised by the Legislature.

Of what avail is this constitution until ac

a constitution which they disapproved. That is a stand against at Louws also appeared to the constitution. You know that by the set of their Present and Control of the Con

NO. 14.

ritorial government was made, many of the leading men of the South here argued that Kansas and Nebraska never could be slave States. By the law of climate and geography, it was said, they could not. So said my friend from Georgia, [Mr. Tooms,] and so said Mr. Streiness.

Mr. TOOMBS. Never.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Badger said so.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Mr. Keitt and Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, said so. The opinion was expressed by numerous southern gentlement that Kansas could never be a slave State. It was for the principle that they contended; and the principle, the abstract principle, was a just one; namely, the right of the people of the Territories, when forming a State government, for admission into the Union, to frame for themselves such a republican constitution as they pleased, either excluding or admitting slavery.

Mr. HAMMOND. With the permission of the Senator, I will ask him, "Did I understand him to say that Mr. Krivt had declared Kansas never would be a slave State?"

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Yes, sir; so it is reported. Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, said:

"Does any man believe that you will have a slave-holding State in Kansas or Nebraska?"

Governor Brown, of Mississippi, said:

Governor Brown, of Mississippi, said: "That slavery would never find a resting place in those Territories." Mr. Douglas said:

"I do not believe there is a man in Congress who thinks it could be permanently a slaveholding country." Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, said :

"I have no more idea of seeing a slave population in either of them than I have of seeing it in Massa. Mr. Millson, of Virginia, said:

"No one expects it. No one dreams that slavery will be established there." Mr. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, said:

"The fears of northern gentlemen are wholly unfounded. Slavery will not be established in Kansas and Nebraska."

The late Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina said, in his speech of the 15th of March, 1854:

"If the natural laws of climate and of soil exclude us from a territory of which we are the joint owners, we shall not and we will not complain.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina said, on the 2d of March, 1854:

"If two States should ever come into the Union from them, [the Territories,] it is very certain that not more than one of them could, in any possible event, be a slave-holding State; and I have not the lenst idea that even one would be."

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, in his speech the 30th March, 1854, quoted Mr. Finckney, of

own State, that—

"Practically, he thought slavery would not go above the line of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes by the laws of physical geography, and therefore, that the South lost no territory fit for slavery."

that the South tost no territory it for slavery."

This is all the authority I have.

Mr. GREEN. I wish to inquire what book the Senator reads from. What is the title of it?

Mr. CRITTENDEN. It seems to be a book written with the most downright Democratic propensities and purposes. [Laughter.] It is "An Appeal to the Democracy of the South, by a southern State-Rights Democrat." [Laughter.]

Mr. MASON, I suppose the pamphlet is anonymous. No name is given.

mous. No name is given.

Mr. ORITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MASON. The name of the writer of temperature of the mot given.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Will the gentleman to it? It contains a great deal of good Democrated in the mass doing great service to the Democrates.